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# THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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## THE IRISH REBELLION: OUR VIEW

Justice can make but one reply to the Irish rebellion and that is to demand that Ireland shall be allowed to govern herself.

Differences of opinion in England, Scotland, or Wales as to what measure of self-government Ireland is to have ought not to affect the matter—by the "freedom of small nations" which the British Government has so bombastically sworn to defend, this is essentially a question for Ireland herself to decide. Let a popular vote be taken in Ireland as to whether she shall be an independent self-governing republic, or an autonomous part of the British Empire, like Australia and New Zealand. That is the only method by which the Irish difficulty can be solved and Ireland learn content.

The "firm and vigorous administration" which *The Times* demands for Ireland, which we suspect is but another term for coercion, and such suggestions as that of the professing-Liberal, Professor Longford, that conscription shall be applied to Ireland, and that the Irish Rebels shall be set free on condition that they join the Army, will only lead to graver trouble in the near future. Ireland has been held in subjection by force too long not to retaliate with what force she can when provoked beyond a certain point.

Official reports in the very nature of things are, of course, one-sided, and these are all that may readily be obtained from Ireland as yet. Therefore, it is not possible to say at the moment of writing whether the time of the Irish rebellion was chosen by its leaders, or whether the outbreak was finally provoked by outside agencies, but there are various indications that the latter view may be correct.

The reasons for the discontent which has caused the rebellion are clearly apparent. In the first place the Home Rule Act fails to satisfy considerable sections of Irish men and women, who regard it as a mere extension of local government.

In the second place, the Home Rule Act itself is not secure. Should a Unionist Government succeed the present administration at Westminster (and what at the moment seems more probable?) the Home Rule Act could easily be repealed before it had ever been put into force. On the eve of the European War Sir Edward Carson and the Ulster Unionists were threatening and openly preparing revolution to prevent the application of the Home Rule Bill. *The Times*, which supported Carson and his Ulster rebels, now declares that:

> "The country will not be satisfied with the Irish situation until the men who sat and looked on while armed potential rebels were openly trained in Dublin are removed from office."

But *The Times* is not referring to Sir Edward Carson, and Sir Edward Carson himself, though he talks very glibly of preserving Law and Order just now, makes it quite clear that he intends to revive his pre-War threats of armed rebellion when there again appears a prospect of enforcing Home Rule, which, in a letter to the Press of April 29th, he describes as "a gross wrong." As a matter of fact, so far from being prepared to forego armed resistance to Home Rule, the Carsonites are keeping their ammunition ready, and when asked by the British Government to hand over their arms for use in the present War, they refused to do so on the ground that they would need them later on. Everyone knows that it was the Carsonites who first armed to resist Home Rule. It was afterwards that the Redmondite Home Rulers set up an army, and the Sinn Fein organisation armed to fight for the Irish Republic; whilst the working class industrial movement, under Larkin and Connolly, also set up its Citizen Army later than the Carsonites, and did so in the first place to protect peaceful meetings of the workers from ill-treatment by the police.

The Sinn Feiners and the Larkinites have gradually drawn together, though during the great strike in Dublin the Sinn Feiners accused the Larkinites of appealing to the Irish people "to forswear the name of Irishmen for Citizens of the World," and Larkin and his comrades declared that it mattered little to the workers whether they were enslaved by British or Irish capitalists.

To many of us who believe that neither race nor creed should separate the workers of the world, it is a matter of regret that the old position of Larkin and Connolly should now seem to be somewhat obscured. We believe that the co-operative millennium cannot be secured till the majority of the workers learn to desire it. Yet we know the impatience which many an earnest reformer feels with the slow growth of industrial progress. We understand the revolt of the impetuous Celtic temperament against being tied to slow-moving Saxon England, more conservative than either Wales or Scotland, who, with her strong vested interests is, because of her larger population, always the predominant partner in the British Isles. We sympathise with the dream of so many ardent lovers of Ireland to make of her a little independent paradise of free people, a little republic, famous, not for her brute strength, but for her happiness and culture, something unique in all the world, holding a position amongst the nations like that of Finland, who, until Russia trampled on the constitution which she won, not by bloodshed, but by a universal strike, was the most free of all lands.

**Countess Markievicz**

The Irish Rebels find to-day almost every man's hand against them, yet, mistaken though they may have been, their desperate venture was undoubtedly animated by high ideals. In proclaiming the Irish Republican Brotherhood they declared for "equal rights and equal opportunities for all its citizens," and resolved "to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation cherishing all the children of the nation equally." They promised that as soon as a permanent Government could be established it should be elected by all the men and women of Ireland.

"Mad folly" perhaps, but hardly as *The Times* calls it, a "brutal, bloody and savage rebellion." The Republic of a week was evidently set up without violence and bloodshed; the Rebels' *War News* says that it was proclaimed with cheers. When the soldiers came, there began, indeed, heartrending slaughter—slaughter perpetrated by both sides, but the Rebels, untrained men, women, and boys, were armed only with "a job lot of rifles," whilst the authorities opposed them by machine guns, bombs, bayonets, and cannon, and even by gas, for the introduction of which there has been universal condemnation of Germany.

The Rebels—judge them who can find heart to do so—well knew in their reckless bravery that they would be defeated, that their rebellion was but a stage in the long struggle for Irish independence. A writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, much opposed to the Rebels, says:—

> "The Post Office was on fire. It had been shelled and was now ablaze. I have learnt something of the spirit of the garrison from two or three different sources. On Monday night, I am told by a priest who was admitted to the building, it contained 500 or 600 men and a score or so of young women, who proposed to cook and nurse. The priest heard the confessions of many of the men, and they told him they were going to die for Ireland. He counselled the young women to leave, but they replied that they would stop and die with the men—a spirit too good for so bad a cause.
>
> When the end came and the fire drove the garrison out, they sought to escape by rushing in a body from the rear of the building. The street at the back bends a little, and beyond the bend was a machine-gun, which, as soon as the rout began, discharged its volleys into the fleeing rebels."

Can the story of scenes like that bring pride to British hearts?

Parnell, without allying himself with armed rebellion in Ireland, never publicly repudiated or criticised his countrymen, and always pointed to the fact that they rebelled because the justice they longed for was withheld. Mr. Redmond, on the contrary, at once placed himself in line with the British Government, and in his eagerness to do so he declared that Ireland's grievances had been redressed, and that she had been led "from slavery and poverty to freedom and prosperity." But no open-eyed unbiassed person could visit Ireland in recent days without being impressed by her desolation. Dublin was obviously a city of decay, the fine old mansions let off in tenement dwellings crowded with poor, ill-clad people. Five shillings a week was a wage commonly paid to adult women there. It was natural that the premises occupied by Murphy, the hotel-keeper, and Jacobs, the biscuit-man, who fought the workers in their long starvation strike for a bare subsistence wage, were amongst the first to be captured by the Rebels.

In the West of Ireland the people live in hovels with mud floors, the walls of rough stones which the tenants themselves build of the rock which they hew with their own poor implements out of the hillside, and roof with turf. For the little strips of poor, undrained, stoney ground on which their homes are built they pay rents that are far too high. The Congested Districts Board, which is a supposed charity under the auspices of our British Government, finds work for the people to enable them to pay their way, allowing them to get 3s. 6d. to 7s. a week for making crochet or lace, and 10½d. a dozen for socks. The children are kept at home to help with this wretchedly paid home work, and as a result Government Blue Books admit that in country districts the proportion of illiteracy varies from 35 to 70 per cent., and 50 to 65 per cent. of illiteracy is most common. The earnings of the people in these industries have fallen instead of rising in recent years. Government reports show that whereas in 1912-13 the total earnings in the lace-making trade were £29,754, they had fallen in 1914-15 to £11,680. We learn that the kelp-making industry on which the people in the West of Ireland largely exist, is improving as a result of the War. Yet the Government inspector in this year's report states that an entire family in the best districts can earn but £20 in a season, though years ago they could make £40.

Knowing these things, we understand why rebellion breaks out in Ireland, and our hearts join in common sorrow with those who are weeping there to-day for the Rebels who have been shot.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

### ONE OF THE REBELS

Great idealists have always been brought to light in Ireland in her struggle for freedom from the chains of the foreign yoke. This Easter Insurrection has not been less fortunate, and the figure of Countess Markievicz shines out as that of one who has sacrificed everything for her country. A country which is always referred to by her poets as though she were some beloved woman for whom no sacrifice could be too great. Countess Markievicz—a Miss Gore-Booth from Sligo—has been devoted to the lore and legends of Ireland from early childhood. She gloried in her country's history, and having an inborn pity for the poor and oppressed, her country naturally got the largest share of sympathy. Ireland for the Irish, the revival of ancient art, literature, poetry and industries, were the objects she longed for, and she lost no opportunity of using her influence to further them. The struggles for existence of the Western peasantry and fisherfolk she had learned to know when a young girl; she was the friend of them all; she never knew what class meant—her one impulse has always been to help those in trouble.

Her artistic tastes brought her in contact with the very poor when she went on sketching expeditions. This accounts for her championship of them, which was best proved during the Dublin strike, when she worked incessantly, day and night, for six months, to feed and help the poor in Dublin.

Countess Markievicz has been an ardent

(continued on page 471, column 3)

*"No Oriental political or social problem is so important as the subject of woman's emancipation. If we could end the ignorance of our women and give them a chance to assert themselves, all the other troublesome questions would come to their healthy influence, and new generations would be raised in the light of intelligent motherhood.*

*"We can never be wholly happy in the East until we free women from the semi-slavery to which they are subjected under Mohammedan laws."*—Hussin Kamel, Sultan of Egypt, in the *"Temps."*


# THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

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**All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.**

**Vol. III. No. 6 Sat., May 6th, 1916**


**Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?**

## COMPULSION

The secret sessions of Parliament have brought nothing but evil to this country. They have created dangerous modern precedents for keeping the people in the dark, and have been used, as we expected, to hasten and make easy the last stages in the process of riveting general compusion upon us. Those who were present at the secret session may not openly publish what took place there, but the facts will gradually leak out, and as surely as day follows night, it will then be known that the Government's promised revelations were merely a piece of special pleading to facilitate still further coercion of the people.

The powers conferred on the Cabinet and the military authorities are every day more flagrantly extended. When the Defence of the Realm Act was passed we were told that, as its name implies, it was to protect this Realm against the machinations of hostile aliens; but the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords, on May 2nd, openly stated, what we have long known to be the fact, that this coercive Act was set up purely for "dealing with the internal condition of the country," or, in other words, for forcing the people to acquiesce in the doings of the Government.

Absolute compulsion, both industrial and military, for every man of military age in the land, is now almost an accomplished fact. Compulsion for women and men over military age is following close behind. Already the full provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act and the Munitions Act apply to all, and the latter may be extended at the will of the Government to every trade and industry in the country. But the strong powers already in the Government's hands are not enough for the compulsionists. Colonel Claude Lowther has made the following demand in the form of a question to the Prime Minister:

**Seeing that our present national policy does not produce the maximum of efficiency, whether he will introduce a measure to compulsorily enrol every woman and man between the ages of 16 and 60 with a view of applying their services in the most profitable manner for the benefit of the State.**

This is no new demand; the compulsionists have urged it steadily since the commencement of the war—they made no secret of their desire for it in times of peace. Twice during the past week in the House of Commons the compulsionists have again raised their demand for a service franchise. This is another move in the campaign to reduce the British workers to the servile state, and to push further off the day when the co-operative commonwealth shall be established in our midst.

To rivet the chains of militarism securely on the people, the compulsionists know that women must be securely barred from enfranchisement, and the men's franchise must be attacked. They know that the feeble voices of the so-called Labour leaders, who now join with the Government, will one day cease to affect the opinions of the masses, and they wish the chains of compulsion to be ready before the masses wake.

To-day certain mis-named Labour Leaders call to the workers "once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide. Never in the history of the human race has the time been so critical as now. Never have the ideals for which British democracy stands been so grievously endangered."

Blinded by a little brief authority they speak, alas, more truthfully than they know, and whilst the War goes on our liberties are snatched away.

Mothers and wives, when shall our strong and irresistible cry go up for peace?

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

## A MEMORIAL FOR PEACE

**That the undersigned urge H.M. Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting peace.**

The above memorial is being promoted by the Peace Negotiations Committee, which is composed of representatives of the Workers' Suffrage Federation, the Independent Labour Party, the No-Conscription Fellowship, the Women's Labour League, the Women's International League, the Union of Democratic Control, the League of Peace and Freedom, the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends, the Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, and the Peace Society.

**Copies of this memorial may be obtained from 400 Old Ford Road, E. Letters relating to it should be endorsed PEACE MEMORIAL.**

## A GRAVE INJUSTICE

From time to time we have exposed the fact that the meagre starvation allowances made by the Boards of Guardians to British wives of aliens are being reduced and withdrawn. By order of the Local Government Board, the women are being told by the Guardians that they must work for their living, and, to our own knowledge, some members of Poor Law Boards have told the women to apply for work in their maiden names because of the prejudice against employing those whose names are German. Nevertheless, at Bow Street Police Court the other day Mr. Graham Campbell sentenced Mary Vesey Stieler to three months' imprisonment for using her maiden name in answering a War Office advertisement for a woman who could speak several languages. Mrs. Stieler had discovered that no one would give her work if she used her husband's name. She belongs to a respectable English family, and her mother is actually a War Office pensioner. "The defendant appeared staggered at the sentence." So are we!

* * *

## MAIMED SOLDIERS

Sir Frederick Milner has again drawn attention to the callous neglect of wounded soldiers, and has shown that, whereas at the beginning of the war men who had lost their limbs were usually granted full pensions for a year, they now receive full pension for two months only, after which they get only 10s. 6d. a week for themselves, instead of 25s., and 1s. 3d. for each child, instead of 2s. 6d. As Sir Frederick Milner, supported by surgeons and limb-makers, points out, it is quite impossible for anyone to acquire comfortable use of an artificial limb even in six months' time, owing to the great shock to the system caused by amputation, and the long after-suffering caused by the wound. When such questions are raised in Parliament the Government is always profuse in its expressions of sympathy, but these expressions are not translated into action.

* * *

## OLIVER TWIST UP-TO-DATE

Mr. Cohen, of the Brentford Board of Guardians, has been revealing some of the secrets of the children's scattered homes, and from what he says the little paupers of Brentford are as poorly fed as Dickens' Oliver Twist. Mr. Cohen declares that the cheese allowance for each child is no larger than a penny, and that a 6lb. joint has to last ten persons for four days—i.e., twelve-fifths of an ounce of meat per person per day—*if* the joint contains no bone! Mr. Cohen added that the Brentford Guardians are performing the remarkable feat of feeding each child for 3½d. a day in war time, and that they are making £1,000 a year profit out of the children! We are all very indignant. It certainly is scandalous that the Brentford Guardians should be spending no more than 2s. 0½d. a week on the food for each child. But British women who have happened to marry aliens are expected to feed, clothe, and lodge their children for 1s. 9d. a head per week, and sailors' wives are expected to do it for 2s.

* * *

## THE CHILD AND THE TEACHER

At the Conference of the National Union of Teachers at Buxton it was resolved that "Education must be advanced far beyond the pre-war standard." A protest was made against the lowering of the school age and the employment of children under fourteen. Mr. Dakers, of Newcastle, stated that farmers had been offered the help of Belgians and returned soldiers, but rather than pay the necessary wages had declared that they would let their crops rot on the ground. The farmers preferred to employ cheap child labour; in some districts boys were paid 7s. a week; in some 9d. a week, rising by annual increments to 1s. 6d. a week; and in some districts only a suit of clothes a year!

**LEE'S HALL, BARKING ROAD, E.**

***Sunday, May 14th, 7.30 p.m.* A Lecture on**

**THE STRUGGLE FOR CONSTITUTIONALISM IN RUSSIA**

**With Unique Limelight & Native Musical Illustrations will be delivered by**

**Jaakoff PRELOOKER**

**Quaint Slavonic, Hebrew, Tartar, etc., Musical and Vocal Melodies and Dances will be rendered from 7.30 to 8 by means of a powerful Gramophone.**

ADMISSION TWOPENCE. Tickets can be obtained at 20 Railway St. Poplar, 55 Fife Road, Canning Town, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, W.C., and at the door.

**Book early to avoid disappointment.**

* * * *

**General Meeting of W.S.F., 400 Old Ford Road, 8 p.m., Monday, May 15th.**

* * * *

**SUNDAY MEETING.**

**Bow Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road.**

***MAY 7th, 7.30 p.m.***

**Miss Vengerova . "The Russian Woman"**

***Chair:* Mrs. BOUVIER.**

**Violin Solo - - - Miss Kitty Mason.**

**ADMISSION 2d**

## WOMEN WORKERS

Miss Mary MacArthur states that in a hand-grenade bomb factory a woman's actual working hours are stated to have been ninety-three hours a week, and her pay 2½d. an hour:—

5 days a week from 6 a.m. till 8 p.m.
Saturday ..... 6 a.m. till 5 p.m.
Sunday ..... 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.

This terrible instance of sweating has been brought to light by the deputation of girls who came to the House of Commons to protest against the twelve-hour shift.

Yet under the Munitions Act it is provided that no woman shall be employed in a munition factory for less than £1 a week. It seems that the employers may break the Act at will!

* * *

At Wood Green, a thousand girls went on strike because of a rumour that their scale of pay was to be revised, and the war bonus of 2s. taken away.

* * *

On April 25th, Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. summoned Martha Wilkinson, of Fairburn, for leaving work at the York Munitions Works without notice. Defendant had suffered from an injury to her eye caused by a piece of steel. Later she sent a doctor's certificate showing that she was suffering from inflamed knees. The Welfare Supervisor recommended her to see the works doctor, who declared her fit for work.

Defendant, however, did not return to work. The firm prosecuted.

During the enquiry one learned that she was obliged to stand 10½ hours daily.

The Court decided that "girls employed in munitions factories must continue their work as long as they are fit to do so." In the case in question it was arranged that as the doctors differed in opinion the girl—who is aged 24—should return to work for a month to test if she were really unfit.

A decision which may, of course, ruin the girl's health for life!

* * *

Marian Sweeney applied for a leaving certificate because she was getting wages lower than the Sweated Trades Board's rate, her average earnings being 10s. 11d. If she were at Armstrong's works she could earn 26s. a week. A member of the firm stated that her average was 12s. 3d. a week.

The Court granted a leaving certificate.

* * *

At the annual delegate meeting of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees in Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, the following resolutions were carried:—

"That men's rates of wages shall be paid to experienced women; that all women substituted for men shall be required to join Trade Unions; also that men and women under 21 shall get the same pay."

* * *

As a result of negotiations on the part of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, women who took the place of buttermen now receive the 5s. war bonus which the men got; previously they only got 3s. 6d.

* * *

The Woolwich "Pioneer" reports that the Ministry of Munitions is at last attending to the condition of the Arsenal workers. For, during the 20 months' strain of work, much sickness has occurred. A vote of the men is in favour of a day's rest in seven—a minority against it argue that "the extra day's work and pay make it possible for them to meet the present abnormal price of necessities."

Why not demand higher pay?

### "GENERALS' WIVES AND DUKES' DAUGHTERS."

A writer in "The Times" waxes enthusiastic over the fact that working women and girls employed in munition factories for twelve hours a day on six days a week are relieved on Sundays by leisured women, some of whom are said to be "generals' wives and dukes' daughters," who work, not twelve hours, but from 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., with an hour's break for dinner and half an hour for tea. "The Times" correspondent says that the pay of the Sunday volunteers is 3s. a day and a bonus for shells exceeding a basis number, and that they can get dinner at the canteen for 9d. "Ministers' wives, with remembrance of past Cabinet banquets in their minds," he says, "sit down at tables covered with American cloth before a plentiful, if not too-well-cooked 'joint and vegetables' and a mug of water."

But what about the workwoman who cannot afford a ninepenny meal, and has to manage on tea and bread, not once a week, but every day?

## THE CALL TO MARRIED WOMEN

Messrs. Harmsworth and Shackleton are agitating for the return of married women weavers to the mills to run the looms which are idle owing to indiscriminate recruiting.

The "Cotton Factory Times" states that the winders, reelers, and beamers in cotton mills are the worst paid workers in the trade, and goes on to say:

"The whole of the mills in the trade shall be gone through this week-end, with full hours in, and we guarantee that very few will be going home with more than a pound, while thousands will be going home with less, and we should think the average age of the women affected will not be less than 25. Especially will this be the case with ring winders. We have never seen ring winders sitting down a few minutes waiting for the bobbins to run off. They are generally 'in the trot,' piecing up. They never seem in front of their work; they give the appearance of always being after it. What this means to a woman, many of them married, for ten hours a day, we leave the public to judge. If they do sit down a few minutes it is usually at the expense of losing wages for the time being, as it means ends down or bobbins run off. We have heard managers say they would not care to be ring winders or to put any of their own girls to the job. Then we find all sorts of conditions and prices with the beamers. They have been "negotiated" into taking three frames between two beamers, and four between three beamers, at wages which, in the bulk, have been a little attractive to the female mind, but scandalously out of proportion to the work involved when it is remembered that the normal condition of things is one frame to a beamer. No beamer ought to have more than one frame, and the wage for that should never be less than 27s. 6d. What do we find? Some beamers taking three of these frames between two of them, in some cases at less than the figure just quoted, and in others, where the employers are more generous, at a couple of shillings above the figure. The whole business needs tackling firmly."

* * *

Women carriage cleaners employed by the Great Western Railway Company struck work because they found a wage of £1 0s. 3d. for a 54 hours week "totally inadequate," and the company refused to grant them a war bonus like the men.

# PARLIAMENT

## AS WE SEE IT.

April 25th.—Commander Bellairs asked whether steps will be taken to disfranchise men who refuse to perform military duties "on the ground that they are conscientious objectors"?

The Prime Minister: No, sir.

[In Australia men are disfranchised for this cause. British men should beware!]

* * * *

Sir William Byles inquired the reason of the Order prohibiting women from landing at Aden.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that Aden is a fortress, and we are at war.

Are civilian men also prohibited?

* * * *

Mr. Tennant stated, in reply to Mr. Prothero, that the age of a man who enlisted under the voluntary system is determined by the age given by him at the time of his attestation. The age of a man enlisted under the Group system or deemed to be attested under the Military Service Act, is determined by the National Registration Act. Boys who enlisted as nineteen, provided the authorities say they are physically fit, are liable to be sent abroad. No change is contemplated in these arrangements.

* * * *

April 26th.—Mr. King asked for a list of conscientious objectors sentenced by courts-martial.

Mr. Tennant stated that two cases had been tried by court-martial and the sentence passed was two years' penal servitude. He considered it unnecessary to disclose their names.

* * * *

With reference to the hardship of deducting £37 at the source from an income of £205 a year, Mr. McKenna stated that the Board of Inland Revenue will do everything in its power to "obviate inconvenience to taxpayers who may come within the scope of the relief."

But £205 is starvation in these times, where £1 is little more value than 12s. Chancellors of the Exchequer cannot put themselves in the position of those who live from hand to mouth.

* * * *

April 27th.—Mr. Ginnell called attention to the Government proclamation to place Dublin City in a state of siege, to imprison the Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Mayor in the Mansion House, and to arrest certain bodies favourable to the cause of the insurgents.

Mr. T. W. Russell denied that the said document was issued. Subsequent events, however, prove that Mr. Ginnell was not mistaken.

* * * *

Mr. Butcher pleaded for the non-reduction of old-age pensions on account of military separation allowances. Mr. McKenna said the Pensions Committee had the management of this matter.

* * * *

Colonel Claude Lowther said that the country might be involved in a general election at any moment, and that a franchise Bill to extend the franchise to every man at present serving his country in a naval, military, or industrial capacity would be necessary.

Mr. Asquith promised to take all "relevant circumstances into account," if such an emergency occurred.

We earnestly hope that "relevant circumstances" include women!

* * * *

May 2nd.—Mr. King complained of the censorship of M.P.'s letters. Mr. Tennant said they were exempt, but Mr. King stated that two of his had been opened the previous day.

Why are regulations never kept when they are good ones?

### OVERHEARD IN THE LOBBY.

"But don't you see that by getting in this General Compulsion we shall be able to weed out these officials and agitators, and so crush the Trade Unions, as you know yourself that they are getting out of hand. . . . .!!!"

# SCOTTISH NOTES

## LLOYD GEORGE MUST GO.

Events of the past two weeks have made it abundantly clear that the man who sighed for "ten months of the power of a Napoleon" is the man who is mainly responsible for the industrial troubles that have taken place in the Clyde area and elsewhere during the war. It is more than twelve months since Lloyd George conceived the outrageous idea that the way to ensure industrial peace was by shackling labour instead of by co-operating with labour. Ever since, industry has been more or less in turmoil as the result of his compulsionist methods, and it must now be clear to all who have the welfare of Britain at heart that Lloyd George must go. The Minister of Munitions is a political adventurer whose main ambition is power for his own glory. He is an unscrupulous and ignorant man, whose vanity has been swollen to bursting point by the illustrated press.

Every industrial dispute that has taken place in the Clyde area since the war began can be traced to the malign influence of the Welsh coercionist, who has bullied his way into public life. He has never taken the trouble to understand the workers and their grievances, thinking that everything desired in the way of production could be secured by ignoring grievances and applying compulsion. The conceit of the man, too, is colossal. I remember on one occasion when, in the early stages of the war, an influential deputation went to London to interview him on a problem which required an urgent and practicable solution, he told the deputation to go back to Glasgow and their grievance would be put right, as "I will come down and make a speech." *He* had only to speak and the grievance would vanish! That is typical of the man who has brought disaster upon the Trade Union movement, and who will be found in the ranks of the Tory Party before many months are over. The grievance, I believe, remains; the speech has been made.

When he visited the Clyde at Christmas he tried the same methods with the members of the Clyde Workers' Committee who interviewed him in the Central Station Hotel. They submitted for his consideration a scheme for diluting labour which he made no attempt to understand, probably because he couldn't understand. Instead of discussing the scheme he attempted to sidetrack the workers by referring to *his* friendship with Keir Hardie, and *his* regret at the death of our veteran comrade. "Had Keir Hardie lived," he said in effect, "he and I would have been found fighting side by side on behalf of the workers after the war"! Then he went on to refer to the fine class of workmen on the Clyde who would be *his* henchmen after the war; but never once did he make an effort to study and understand the workers' views on dilution of labour or anything else. That is the kind of man we have to deal with, and that is the man we must remove from power if the workers are to have their place in the scheme of life in this country.

Compulsion, ignorance, and misrepresentation are his stock-in-trade. The Munitions of War Act, some parts of the Defence of the Realm Act, and the Military Service Act are products of his fevered brain. The suppression of *Forward*, *The Vanguard* and *The Worker;* the imprisonment of the Fairfield shipwrights, and the deportation of Trade Union stewards; the savage sentences on McLean, Muir, Gallacher and Bell are the result of his influence; while the terrorism and espionage which now prevails in the Clyde area may also be attributed to him. All of the above have created disorder and distrust among the workers, who are being made to feel they are like so many sheep to be driven hither and thither as Lloyd George desires. Apparently, if they are not careful, he will drive them headlong to destruction over the cliff of compulsion.

At the very outset of the War the Clyde workers requested that the production of munitions should be nationalised, so that all their labour might be applied for the benefit of the State. They are still anxious that the production of munitions should be nationalised, for they believe that it is wrong for anyone to make money from the production of instruments to destroy human life. Such money they regard as blood money. Lloyd George ignored their desires in that respect and thereby lost their goodwill—a goodwill which is essential to the smooth running of the wheels of industry. If Lloyd George had nationalised the production of munitions there would have been little or no trouble in the Clyde area, as most of the disputes which have arisen were due to the workers' resentment of profiteering.

The workers will never be properly respected while Lloyd George retains the power to disrespect them. Therefore, he has got to go. We have had more than enough of his playing at Napoleon, and his deportation to St. Helena is long overdue. If he is allowed to go on playing with our lives he will bring ruin upon us all, and to his mind "the experiment" may have been worth while. Cabinet Ministers should be the servants of the citizens who pay their salaries, and we should be able to dismiss them when they abuse their trust. Lloyd George has abused our trust, and from every Labour organisation in the country there ought to be a demand sent to the Premier demanding that the Minister of Munitions be asked to resign. The workers made Lloyd George a burlesque Napoleon, and they can unmake him. Let him be unmade and let there be put in his place a statesman who will co-operate with and not coerce Labour.

There is a post awaiting Lloyd George: the position of manager of the cinema show which the Ministry of Munitions has opened on the border between England and Scotland. A showman he is, and a showman he should be. At the cinema he may destroy films, but that does not matter so much as the destruction of liberty, and he is destroying our liberty every day.

P. J. DOLLAN.

**CROYDON WOMEN! DON'T BLACKLEG!**

To induce women to blackleg in the tram strike, the Croydon Corporation is paying them 30s. a week of 10-hour days, as compared with the men's 33s. a week and 17-hour days. The strikers are asking for 6s. a 10-hour day and time and a quarter overtime for men and women. The women are getting 26s. a week strike pay, and 1s. a week per child.

**ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY**
91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END
**W. WOODS & SONS,** *Family Bakers*
MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS CAKES

**I.L.P.—A PUBLIC MEETING**
will be held on FRIDAY, MAY 12th, 1916, at 7.30 p.m.
At CHANDOS HALL, 21a Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.
Chairman: HARRY DUBERY (Member of National Council of I.L.P.)
*Speakers:* Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, George Lansbury, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY, PRICE 6d. EACH.
To be obtained from the Lecture Secretary, Miss G. Kemball, Independent Labour Party, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

Doncaster and District I.L.P. has sent the following resolution to the local Members of Parliament and the Prime Minister:—

"That seeing that all classes of Society, both single men and women and married men and women, have been called upon to serve in the National Interests, this Branch considers it is the duty of the Government to bring in a Bill as early as possible to confer the right of Suffrage on all adult persons, so that all may have an equal voice in the Government of the nation."

* * *

The Votes for Women measure known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the United States Constitution has been shelved again by the Judiciary Committee of Congress. It is said that the Bill is held up for the session, but that has been said before! The Suffragists refuse to accept the decision as final.

* * *

East Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., is managed by Charter Commissioners, who have unanimously voted to include municipal suffrage for women as a separate proposal in the new City Charter which is to be ratified at a special election in June.

* * *

The American Indians of the Night Hawk tribes are pressing for independence and self-government, in order that they may be protected from political exploitation. A Bill has been introduced in the Senate. Mrs. O. J. Kellog, a university graduate and a pure-blooded Indian woman of the Oneidas, is taking a prominent part in the agitation.

* * *

In the State of New Hampshire, U.S.A., a Public Service Commission has been holding an inquiry into corrupt practices in elections. It has been discovered that there was an alliance between the Boston and Maine Railroad and the New Hampshire liquor interests to defeat Votes for Women, and the initiative and referendum. The Commission finds that these activities were illegal and a fraud on the stockholders, who did not put their money in the company for the purpose of opposing democratic measures for securing the election of certain persons to the Legislators, for entertaining and buying drinks for legislators, and so on. The report further points out that the business of railroad corporations is to serve the public, not to govern it.

The forces which are using underhand means to hinder the march of progress are being unmasked in America.

Is the same sort of thing going on here?

* * *

*The Woman's Journal* reports that in the course of the general inquiry that is going on it has been discovered that the United States Brewers' Association hired a certain Percy Andrea at a salary of 40,000 dollars (eight thousand pounds) a year to "interest organised labour" in the political campaigns of the brewers.

* * *

The Hungarian Members of Parliament recently received telegrams from their constituents pressing for votes for women.

# ONE OF THE REBELS

(continued from front page)

suffragist for years, and when quite a young girl the news of Suffrage meetings penetrated to her home in Sligo. She and her sister got the idea that they should also hold a meeting, although they had no idea of how to do it. The country people were quite in sympathy with the young suffrage agitators, and understood the suffrage question in the light that "The Miss Gore-Booths want to be in Parliament. And, shure, why shouldn't they?"

The Sinn Fein Rebellion sees her championing the cause of the real Irish, who desire an Irish Ireland, not an English province. She has been taken prisoner by the minions of the English Government, she will be brought to trial for treason—for you must know it is called treason by the British to love your country when that country happens to be Ireland, in all other cases it is patriotism! How will this great woman and her fellow idealists be dealt with by the cruel military law? Will the fact that all the harm this handful of patriots could do would be as nothing when compared with the dastardly deed of the English Government, which had Dublin shelled by machine guns, and was only held back from razing it to the ground—as the Germans did the Belgian towns—by the surrender of the patriots. These men and women were armed with antiquated guns, mostly loaded only with shot, but Britain, true to her history in championing the cause of small nations, turned machine guns loose on them, those very guns which the Ministry of Munitions wants so urgently for the Germans!

Britain! the opportunity is given you now to make some small atonement for your black reign in Ireland. Do so by dealing humanely with these great patriots, whom I feel should not come under your jurisdiction, but fate has settled matters otherwise. Think before you add to your present crime of setting highly trained and perfectly armed soldiers to shoot down semi-drilled and unarmed civilians. Punishment is quite unjustifiable here. It is justice which must be meted out.

MAY O'CALLAGHAN.

WORK WANTED.—The British wife of a German, who has one delicate child, wants work: she has been a domestic servant.—Apply Box 10, 400 Old Ford Road, E.

A Widow, who is a Sewing Machinist, wants work.—Box 20.

Widow, with one child, wants domestic or factory work.

**The "Herald" League—A GRAND RE-UNION**
At the Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, W.C.
*SATURDAY, MAY 13th, 1916.*
Dancing, Singing, and Speaking from 7 p.m. to Midnight.
Mr. PERCY HARVEY'S BAND will be in attendance.
M.C.s—F. C. Hazzar and F. Furbman.
Speakers: George Lansbury, Evelyn Sharp, H. Dubery, Frances Meynell, Geo. Hicks, John Scurr, Robert Williams.
Artistes: Edith Kirkwood, Eva Boydell, Dennis and Marjorie McDonell, and others.
Tickets 1/- from George Belt, 21 Tudor Street, E.C

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

THE
## WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

**To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.**

*Entrance Fee ... ... ... 1d.*
*Subscription... ... ... ... 1d. a month*

## EAST LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, MAY 5th.
Poplar, Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Walshe.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mr. Lane, Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow, Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate, opener, Miss Swift, "How to hasten a majority for the Vote and Socialism."

SATURDAY, MAY 6th.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Stephen.
Morpeth Street, 3 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Lynch.

SUNDAY, MAY 7th.
Osborne Street, 11.30 a.m., Miss Somers, Miss Lynch.
Mare Street and Morning Lane, 10.30 a.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
...de Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Leigh Rothwell, Mrs. Walker.
Bow, Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Miss Vengerova. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.

MONDAY, MAY 8th.
Custom House, 12.30 p.m., Miss Stephen, Miss Beamish.
Lesbia Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Bow, Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7 p.m., Mrs. Walker.

TUESDAY, MAY 9th.
Grundy Street, 7 p.m., Miss Feek.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10th.
Chrisp Street, 6.30 p.m., Miss Stephen.

THURSDAY, MAY 11th.
55 Fife Road, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Gow, Miss Beamish.
40 Glaskin Road, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.

FRIDAY, MAY 12th.
Poplar, Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mr. Jarman.
Bow, Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate.

SATURDAY, MAY 13th.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Morpeth Street, 3 p.m., Mr. Lane, Miss Lynch.
Grundy Street, 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies.

SUNDAY, MAY 14th.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mr. W. W. Lewis, Miss Stephen.
Lee's Hall, Barking Road, 7.30 p.m., Lecture on Russia. Mr. J. Prelooker.

**The annual At Home will be held at 400, Old Ford Road, Bow, E., on May 10th. Further particulars in our next issue.**

### BOW.
**Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road.**
**Secretary: Miss Lynch.**

At the meeting at Osborne Street, Sunday morning, Mr. Jarman spoke to a large and attentive crowd. Over 100 papers were sold, and there was a good collection. The meeting in Victoria Park in the afternoon was also very satisfactory. Miss Stephen and Mrs. Walker were the speakers. A large number of papers were sold, and the collection amounted to 9s.

The profits from the DREADNOUGHT Social amounted to over 30s. The next will be held on May 27th. The entertainment will be even better than last time, and tickets price 3d. each can be had by members on sale or return.

Collections at open-air meetings, 13s.

DREADNOUGHTS sold since April 22nd—1,351. Mrs. Holloway, 408; Miss O'Brien, 400; Miss Lynch, 272; Mrs. Payne, 100; Mrs. Greer, 65, Miss Mary Carr, 44; general sales, 62.

### SOUTH-WEST HAM.
Centre for Tidal Basin.
55 Fife Road.
Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Daisy Parsons,
94 Ravenscroft Road.
Secretary: Miss Beamish.

Now, members, it is time to increase our membership and get still more energetic members into our ranks, and we wish to welcome old members back again. It is especially essential to get votes for women now that so many are out in the labour market. A splendid lantern lecture, with music, on Russia, by Jaakoff Prelooker, will be held in Lee's Hall, May 14th, 7.30 p.m. Who will have the next Tea Party?

DREADNOUGHTS sold week ending April 22nd—203. Mrs. Millo, 50; Miss Beamish, 82; Mrs. Vine, 24; Mrs. Smith, 6; Mrs. Mears, 10; Mrs. Queeney, 6; Mrs. Pullen, 7; Mrs. Bachmeyer, 18.

### BROMLEY.
53 St. Leonard Street.

The Bromley Branch has now been reorganised. The members' meetings are now held every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The Secretaries are Mrs. E. Lansbury and Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. Cressall was our speaker last Monday.

DREADNOUGHT sales, 87.

### BIRMINGHAM.
Hon. Secretary: Miss A. P. BODEN, 8 Richmond Road, Bearwood.

Will all Birmingham sympathisers please write to the Secretary for membership form and particulars of the branch.

A members' meeting will be held on Thursday next, May 4th, at 8 p.m. in Stirchley Institute. Will all members make efforts to sell the DREADNOUGHT and obtain new members. At the last meeting it was decided to send two delegates, Mrs. Brookes and Mrs. Pruden, to the No-Conscription Conference at the Priory Rooms, Birmingham, on April 29th. At the Conference and at the I.L.P. concert in the evening our members sold 282 DREADNOUGHTS. The Chairman of the Conference kindly allowed us to place our posters in prominent positions, where they remained for both meetings.

Many people spoke enthusiastically of the W.S.F. and the DREADNOUGHT, and promised to order it weekly from their newsagents. Several donations were given towards our local branch. Birmingham sympathisers are asked to send in their names at once to the Secretary, as we hope to have some good meetings shortly. Any who find a difficulty in obtaining the DREADNOUGHT should write to the Secretary or obtain them from Mrs. Ward, Newsagent, 32 Bournville Lane, Stirchley.

**A MODEL LAUNDRY.**—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt delivery.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

### NEWCASTLE.
All communications to Mrs. Boyce, Athena Cottage, Delavel Gardens, Benwell.

Mrs. Boyce has held splendid open-air meetings for the W.S.F. daily in the Bigg Market and by the Quay Side. No other organisation is holding open-air meetings. Mrs. Hutty, Miss Faulkner, and others have helped greatly in paper selling, etc. The DREADNOUGHT was on sale at the I.L.P. Conference, and over 400 copies were sold to the 270 delegates and their friends.

On Tuesday, April 25th, an excellent meeting was held in the Barras Bridge Assembly Rooms. The chair was very kindly taken by Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Newcastle I.L.P., and the speakers were Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Bruce Glasier, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Councillor Taylor, Chairman of the Glasgow I.L.P., and Mr. Taylor, of Newcastle. The local N.C.F. generously abandoned their own branch meeting that night in order that they might act as stewards. Many members were made at the meeting, and there is now a flourishing branch in Newcastle, thanks being in great measure due to local friends, especially of the I.L.P.

### COUNTY DURHAM.
Hon. Sec., pro tem., Miss Connie Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross.

The Durham Section of the W.S.F. is growing rapidly. Groups of members are being formed in a number of centres, and these are developing into active branches.

DREADNOUGHTS and particulars in regard to local meetings may be obtained as follows:

FERRYHILL.—Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12, Hackworth Street, Dean Bank, Ferryhill.

STANLEY.—T. D. Fuge, Esq., 104 John Street, Beamish, S.O.

TOW LAW.—Mrs. Walton, Newsagent, Tow Law.

CHOPWELL.—V. M. Hardy, Communist Club, Derwent Street, Chopwell.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Miss Faulkner.

MEDOMSLEY.—Tom Orr, Esq., 6, Derwent Cottages, Medomsley, Durham.

PRIDHOE.—Mrs. Parkes, 4, Riding Terrace, Mickley.

The Durham Branch of the W.S.F., in conjunction with the local I.L.P. branches and the Communist Club, Chopwell, arranged a series of most successful meetings for Miss Sylvia Pankhurst during Easter week at Ferryhill, Stanley, Tow Law, Quebec, and Chopwell. A meeting which was arranged for Miss Pankhurst at Pridhoe was addressed by Mrs. Boyce. The Durham Section is arranging to hold a Federation propaganda pic-nic on Whit Monday.

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On Sunday, April 2nd, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst spoke for the Netherfield I.L.P. to a crowded meeting in the Co-operative Hall. There was a good sale of "Dreadnoughts" and we have to thank the branch for a special collection for our babies' fund.

## ARRESTS OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS UNDER MILITARY SERVICE ACT AND THEIR TREATMENT.

L. Hammond (N.C.F.), Hornsey, first Northampton Barracks, now in Hospital in Billing Road, where he and others are being forcibly fed because they hunger struck.

D. Huxstep, Bristol, handed over to the military authorities, stripped naked because he would not put on khaki. Put into a Labour battalion. Supposed to be hunger striking and sent to Portsmouth.

J. Pyne, Merton, Surrey, no civil trial. Being delicate, worked at odd literary jobs at home. The workhouse in Croydon deemed him lazy and handed him over to M.A.

E. G. Collinson, Hamblin, Tonbridge, refuses pay and also to sign papers; been told he may be shot.

D. S. Parkes, Camberwell, awaiting court-martial at Winchester. Was told at Whitehall he would be shot at dawn, but was "pardoned" after brutal insults and bayonet and rifle being pointed at him.

A. F. Ward, Harrow, hunger striking, sentenced to be court-martialled.

A. G. McDougall, a member of the W.S.F., refused to sign attestation papers despite threats of how lions could be "tamed." Forcibly undressed and put in khaki. He is now in Hardcott Camp, but still refuses to be a soldier. Head banged on barrack-room table.

The "Daily News" reports a case of a man being conscribed into the Army. After being treated by Rugby doctors for heart disease, he had been discharged from hospital as incurable. Another man suffering from heart trouble was sent to Bristol for training, and was so prostrated by the journey that on arrival he had to be removed to the nearest hotel and then to hospital. His parents, who were previously dependent on him, have now applied to the Guardians for relief!

* * *

## MILITARY TRAINING.

Dear Editor,—My brother joined his regiment about three weeks ago, and has already been kicked by his officer. The men were going through a bayonet drill. When the officer ordered them to charge, my brother evidently held his bayonet not quite to the officer's liking, but he said to my brother: "That's splendid, stand quite still just as you are." My brother obeyed, thinking he was doing right, but the dog of an officer went behind him and gave him a good kick.—Yours, etc., A WORKING WOMAN.

## FROM A LAD IN THE N.C.C.

Dear L.,—Have been taken to the above camp. They are rushing us off to France in a week or two, and we are not allowed any leave. You must write quickly in case we are shifted or rushed off.

Dear L.,—Am still at the above address, but expect to be sent off to France in a week or so. Our commanding officer is a decent chap, but the sergeants and corporals are a lot of ignorant pigs and bullies. There are regular soldiers here as well as us.

I believe I should have been rejected as medically unfit at Tottenham if I had not been a conscientious objector, but the doctor, instead of examining me just told me to clear outside and passed me for general service, although the form says, "poor physical appearance." We have plenty to do dragging heavy things about, coal, big target boards, etc., clearing muck and doing all the dirty work. . . . . They don't give us any badges, but we wear the ordinary khaki.

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Members will sympathise with Mrs. Whitman, of Totnes Road, Tidal Basin, in the loss of her seven-year-old daughter, who died from diphtheria on Good Friday.

We regret to announce that Mrs. Clarke, one of our Bow members, met with an accident on Easter Monday and has been taken to hospital.

We also regret to announce that Mrs. Moore, one of our earliest Bow members, and one of the first company of East London Suffrage prisoners, who served a month's imprisonment in Holloway in 1914, is suffering from appendicitis, and is at present in the London Hospital. Our best wishes for her speedy recovery.

Congratulations to Mrs. Farrall, a Bow member, on the birth of a daughter on April 25th.

We understand that the Ministry of Munitions has engaged 20 "policewomen" from London to search the women employed in a Flint munition factory.

**Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.**
**All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.**

## MOTHERS AND BABIES.

### THE MOTHER'S ARMS,
### 438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

### 20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
### (opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

### 53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

### 55 FIFE ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

### WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly during the spring and summer. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

### GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Mrs. Sanger, £2; Miriam Prelooker (10 years) and Eleanor Prelooker (16 months), £1 1s.; Paul Lamartine Yates, Esq., 11s. 4d.; Mrs. Ellen Palmer, 10s.; Rathmell Wilson, Esq., 7s. 6d.; Per A. Darley, Esq., 7s.; Tom Norris, Esq., 5s.; Miss Cutten (monthly), 5s.; Fred Bradbury, Esq., 5s.; Harry Cohen, Esq., 2s. 6d.; E. H. Johncock, Esq., 2s. 6d.; F. B. Beamish, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Miss A. Thomas, 1s.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—J. Leakey, Esq., £2; per Mrs. Holloway, L.M.S., 5s.; H. A., 6d.; Miss Newsome, 1s.

COLLECTIONS.—J. R. Walton, Esq., 12s. 1d.; Victoria Park, 9s.; N.C.F. (Sunday), per Mrs. Bouvier, 5s. 3d.; Hackney, per Miss Stephen, 1s. 6d.

RESTAURANT.—G. E. and M., 5s.

DEMONSTRATION EXPENSES.—Mrs. Payne, £1 10s.; Mrs. and Miss Chappelow, 5s..

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—W. K., £50; G. E. Moore, £10 10s.; Dr. Arthur Whitfield, £10; Mr. and Mrs. Sadd Brown, £6; Miss Marion Grieve, £5; E. E. S., £5; Capt. Ellison, £5; R. Lloyd Jones, £5; Andrew Eadie, Esq., £5; Adair Roberts, Esq., £3; Mrs. Chas. Malden, £2 2s.; Miss Morphy, £2; Capt. Cuthbert Adeney, £2; Miss Booker, £2; Mrs. Yeoman, £2; the Misses Gulland, £1 15s.; Mrs. Carter, £1 11s. 6d.; Lady Brocklebank, £1 10s.; Misses H. K. Matthews and C. E. Wetherall, £1 1s.; Mrs. Alice Okell, £1 1s.; Lieut. Wm. Speedy, £1 1s.; H. J. Wolstenholme, Esq., £1 1s.; Rev. W. J. Bush, £1 1s.; Rev. W. Lower Carter, £1 1s.; Anonymous, £1 1s.; Miss Cooper, £1 1s.; Frank Faulkner, Esq., £1 1s.; Miss G. L. Smyth, £1; Mrs. S. Seward, £1; Miss Pope, £1; Mrs. Francis Rowe, £1; Harold Thorpe, Esq., £1; Mrs. Maud Sennett, £1; the Misses Mann, £1; Miss L. Lilley, £1; Miss Amy Herford, £1; J. Siddons, Esq., £1; Miss F. C. Rawlings, 5 dollars; Mrs. Boswell, 19s. 3d.; Mrs. Somerville Brown, 15s.; per Miss Dorothea Rock, 5s.; Herbert Burrows, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Katherine Richmond, 10s.; Miss Gwladys Edwards, 10s.; Mrs. C. M. Dyott, 10s.; Mrs. Usherwood, 7s.; Mrs. C. Cole, 6s. 8d.; Lady Constance Lytton, 6s.; J. H. R., c/o Miss Dorothea Rock, 5s.; Herbert Burrows, Esq., 5s.; A. J. Marriott, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. J. Cooke (monthly), 5s.; H. J. C. (Chiswick), 5s.; H. B. B. (Brighton), 5s.; Mrs. Nora Martyn, 5s.; Lady Tilden, 5s.; Mrs. A. M. Baker, 5s.; A. W. P., 5s.; P. Anderson, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Gillies, 4s.; a Friend, per Mrs. Lansbury, 2s. 6d.; Miss L. Hilyer, 2s. 6d.; Miss Izard, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Rudd Clarke, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. G. E. Prosser, 2s. 6d.; Miss E. Hay, 2s. 6d.; a Sympathetic Mother, 2s. 6d.; S. H. Pendleton, Esq., 2s.; Mrs. M. Newman, 2s.; Mrs. L. Apthorpe, 2s.; A. W. P., 2s.; Miss Betty Scott, 1s.; Mrs. Bulloch, 6d.; R. L. Tares, Esq., £5; S. Dibb, Esq., 10s.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Misses Gulland, Miss Dack, Anon (Bournemouth), Anon, Mrs. Pitkin, Anon, Miss Gliksten, Mrs. Spencer, Anon.

EGGS.—Mrs. Crosland Taylor.

CUTTINGS FOR FACTORY.—Miss A. Govell.

BANNER.—Dr. and Mrs. Schütze.

The W.S.F. is most grateful to Dr. and Mrs. Schütze for the very effective banner they have made. One side is in the form of a Union Jack, only in the colours of the Federation, and is symbolical of the branches of our Society.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead W.S.P.U.

* * *

Dear Editor,—I read your letter in the "Daily News," and I should like to help the boys and girls of London to continue their Nature lessons. I am a schoolboy of twelve years of age, and some boys in my class live in the country, and I could promise to send leaves once a week, such as oak, beech, horse-chestnut, etc., wild roses, catkins, and bluebells, also celandines, in their seasons. I am rather late in writing, and perhaps some kind friends have already promised sufficient. If not, I should be glad to know when and what I should send.—Believe me, your willing helper, COLIN F.

* * *

## *THE CHILDREN'S VIEW OF THE WAR.*

We invite boys and girls of 14 years and under to send us a short essay on "What I Think About the War," to reach us not later than Saturday, May 13th, after which date no essay can be considered. Mr. Maurice Whitlow, of the Friends' Home Mission, has kindly offered a prize of 5s. for the best essay. The prize essay will be published in the *Woman's Dreadnought*. The age, name, and address of the competitor must be sent with each essay.

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